

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant :

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(72)Inventor :

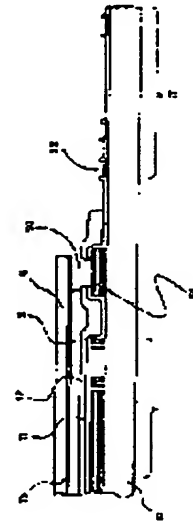
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## (54) PICTURE READER

### (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To simplify a manufacturing process, and to obtain a picture reader with a favorable original running surface by providing a translucent protective layer with an opening part, and connecting electrically wiring on a translucent base body and a static electricity countermeasure layer.

**CONSTITUTION:** The static electricity countermeasure layer 15 consisting of a translucent conductor layer (or nontranslucent conductor layer provided with window) is formed between a passivation layer 11 and a wear resisting layer 8. This countermeasure layer 15 and a ground electrode 51 on a base board 10 are connected electrically by conductive resin 50. Here, the passivation layer 11, a shock mitigation layer 12, and adhesive 9 constitute the translucent protective layer. In order to realize this constitution, the passivation layer 11 and the mitigation layer 12 on the ground electrode are provided with the opening part so that the electrode surface of the ground electrode 51 is exposed.



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## LEGAL STATUS

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**Japanese Publication for Unexamined Patent**  
**Application No. 245853/1992 (Tokukaihei 4-245853)**

A. Relevance of the Above-identified Document

This document discloses prior art as technical background of the present invention.

This document has relevance to claims 1 and 9 of the present application.

B. Translation of the Relevant Passages of the Document

[EXAMPLE]

[0035]

In order to realize the foregoing arrangement, it is necessary to provide opening sections on the passivation layer 11 and the shock absorber layer 12, that are formed on the ground electrode 51, so as to expose a surface of the ground electrode 51. In forming the opening sections, it is possible to adopt a dry etching method such as RIE and CDE or it is possible to adopt a wet etching method. Further, it is necessary to apply the conductive resin 50 to the ground electrode and/or to a counter portion provided on the translucent conductive layer so as to be positioned opposite to the ground electrode by potting with a dispenser and the like or by means such as a screen printing and the like.

[0036]

Further, the translucent substrate having the ground electrode and the micro sheet glass serving as a protective layer are combined with each other. However, when the conductive resin has not been cured, the conductive resin 50 is mashed and widely spreads due to a pressure exerted upon the combining process. A conductive particle (for example, C, Ag, Cu, Ni, Ti, ITO, etc.) contained in the conductive resin 50 has a particle diameter or a particle group diameter of several  $\mu\text{m}$ . Thus, when the pressure exerted upon the combining process is added, a thin film (whose thickness is not more than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) such as the passivation layer 11 is likely to be damaged or cracked. Therefore, the shock absorber layer 12 made of polyimide resin or the like is formed on the passivation layer 11, and the conductive particle contained in the conductive resin is restricted by the shock absorber layer 12 having relatively high viscoelasticity, so that it is possible to keep electrical connection between the ground electrode and the translucent conductive layer without damaging the passivation layer 11. Further, it is not necessary to provide the translucent conductive layer (translucent conductive layer extended portion 14 in Fig. 14) formed so as to be extended toward a document side of the hard-face layer.

[0044]

Fig. 4 illustrates Example 2 of the present invention. Note that, Fig. 4 shows portions corresponding to portions shown in Fig. 3 which illustrates Example 1. The same reference numbers are given to members arranged in the same manner as those shown in Figs. 1 to 3, and description thereof is omitted (explanation of other Examples will be given in the same manner.

[0045]

In the present Example, the passivation layer is formed on the upper layer electrode, and the non-translucent conductive layer 15' is formed on the passivation layer, and the hard-face layer 8 is formed on the non-translucent conductive layer 15'. The passivation layer 11 and the shock absorber layer 12 are provided in order to achieve the same object as that of Example 1. The non-translucent conductive layer 15' is formed so as to have a so-called opening which allows a light path L to pass therethrough. The light path L is formed as follows: light is emitted from the light source S to the document P, and light reflected by the document P reaches the photoelectric conversion element 1. Also in the arrangement of the present Example, it is possible to obtain the same effects as those of Example 1. Further,

the anti-electrostatic layer is oblique, so that unnecessary irregularly reflected light is shielded. Furthermore, by positioning this closer to each lower element, it is possible to further reduce the crosstalk.

[0046]

Fig. 5 illustrates Example 3 of the present invention. Fig. 5 shows a cross sectional view of a vicinity of a connection portion between the anti-electrostatic layer and the ground electrode according to the present invention as in Fig. 4.

[0047]

In Example 2, conductive resin is used as a bonding material. In the present Example, a material having a minute protruding portion such as a stud bump is used as a bonding material. A stud bump 53 is formed by using a wire, having a diameter of approximately 20 to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is made of Au, Al, Cu, and the like. Height unevenness after the bonding can be controlled within approximately  $\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$ , and Au is used as a bonding material, so that it is possible to obtain highly reliable electrical connection. An area for the ground electrode can be connected in a minute space such as  $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$  and its bump can be formed at a short time not more than 0.1 msec/point, so that this arrangement is superior in terms

of the workability and is suitable for automation.

[0048]

Fig. 6 illustrates Example 4 and shows the cross sectional view as in Fig. 4.

[0049]

In the present Example, micro beads 54 obtained by performing surface treatment such as Au plating and Ni plating with respect to surfaces of plastic beads are used as a connection material.

[0050]

The micro beads 54 are selectively dispersed on a portion, positioned in a vicinity of the ground electrode, which does not prevent the light reflected by the document from being directed to the photoelectric conversion element 1. Due to (i) a pressure at which the hard-face layer 8 is fixed with the epoxy resin 9 and (ii) a contractile force of the epoxy resin 9 itself at the time of curing, it is possible to connect the anti-electrostatic layer with the ground electrode via the micro beads. The shock absorber layer 12 functions as a viscoelastic layer, so that it is possible to realize such highly reliable connection that micro beads which has departed from the ground electrode do not come into contact with other wirings and electrodes.

[0051]

Fig. 7 illustrates Example 5, and shows the cross sectional view as in Fig. 4.

[0052]

In the present Example, the bonding layer 9 is constituted of conductive resin using, as conductive particles 55, translucent particles such as ITO and  $\text{SnO}_2$ , and the hard-face layer 8 is bonded with the conductive resin. The bonding layer 9 functions also as conductive resin for connecting the anti-electrostatic layer 15 to the ground electrode 51. Also in the present Example, the shock absorber layer 12 acts as a buffer layer.

[0053]

In the present Example, it is not necessary to carry out another step of applying only the conductive resin for connecting the anti-electrostatic layer 15 to the ground electrode 51, so that it is possible to simplify the manufacturing process. Note that, when it is impossible to lower a connection resistance value of the translucent conductive resin in terms of a material property, a plurality of connection points may be provided, thereby lowering the connection resistance value.

[0054]

Note that, in the aforementioned Example, an

opening for connecting the anti-electrostatic layer 15 to the ground electrode 15 is formed on the side of the bonding pad section (connection electrode section) 17, but a position of the opening section is not limited to the foregoing position.

Fig. 3

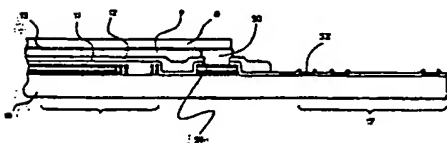


Fig. 6

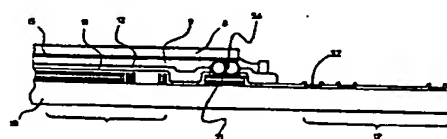


Fig. 4

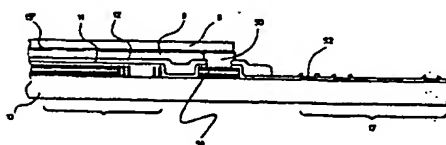


Fig. 7

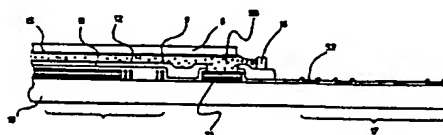
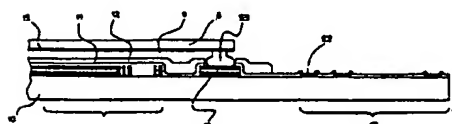


Fig. 5





(11) 特許出願公開番号

(43)公開日 平成4年(1992)9月2日

(2) 出賃部門 49,214

調査請求 未請求 請求済の数4(全10日)

(51) (兄弟の兄弟) 田嶋良雄著

【目的】 華僑資出には税関が突出しない平滑な関が作成され、電気情報のための特別な電通環境及び構成要件を必要とせず、製造プロセスが簡便にできる。小型にされた組織及び資金を提供する。

[illegible]

【お許し求の巻】

[illegible]

前記透光性導電層又はそれを有する不透光性導電層と前記透光性基体上の配線とを接続すること、前記透光性導電層又はそれを有する不透光性導電層を一定位置に保持することを特徴とする面発光装置。

[illegible][illegible]

(保研)の計画は、(保0011)  
 (従属上の利用分)と見解は、商標法第36条に關し、  
 に所屬の地方官に提出された一次元・二次元を有  
 し、その一次元が「センサ」上に對して設置された状  
 態で機能するものに於て、商標を附与したものと認  
 めるべきである。又、同條に規定される「センサ」  
 の機能を認め得る「センサ」の性質、イ・メージャ  
 リング、デジタル等装置に對して用いられる商標取  
 扱は、

000021  
従来の技術 近年、ラテックス、イマージング等  
小型化、高性能化のために、光電変換素子として、導  
光素子をもつ撮像素子センサの開発が行われている  
。さらに、小型化、低コスト化のため導光フアイバー

44-38861-245957

レンズアレイを用いずに、薄板ガラス等の透明スベアを介して照像からの反射光をゴニオで直接検知する画像取得装置が開発されている。

【00003】図1より図12は、付録エレクトロニクス1987. 11. 16 (No. 434) 207~221頁あるいは特開昭63-226064号公報等において本出願人が提案した上述の面状配電装置の模式図である。

【0004】図11は、従来の面状被ばく装置の光電変換素子アレイの主要方向から見た模式的断面図であり、図12は、光電変換素子アレイの側面から見た模式的断面図である。なお、図11は図12のA-A'断面図を示している。

[0003]従来の重酸塩酸装置では、 $a-Si:H$  (非晶質水素化シリコン)を用いて光電変換素子層1、導電コシデンサ層2、TEF(有機膜トランジスタ)部3、アトリアス電圧配回路5およびゲート駆動配回路6等を通光性絶縁層10上に所定のパラメータにより一体

20. 5. a- $\sigma$ -S: Hからなる光導電性半導体層26、n- $\sigma$ -S: Hからなるオーミックコンタクト層27、Aからなる第2の導電性層28が形成されている。  
(000A) または、第2の導電性層28が形成されている。

して光電変換率を上げ、およびFET部3の半導体層26  
表面の保護酸化をほめるために酸化シリコン膜あるい  
は、酸化シリコン膜等の無機物被膜材からなるパッシブ  
ーシブ層11及び、不純物イオン等の含有量の極めて  
少ないシリコン基板の表面被膜からなる保護膜12を有す

2. さらにその上には、頻度選別回路によって選別される既知Pとの照合から光電変換電子管を駆動するために、イテクロシータ・カウンタ等からなる計数回路が、検出電圧およびT.O.などの電気特性値が、なる検出電子管に書きこまれている。

【0007】なお、図12に示すように、面抵抗値が1.2以上の耐摩耗層8の電流抵抗性には、酸化銅の堆積層がホツデングラフと層17へ渡れ込むことを防止するために、渡れ止め16を設けている。

【0008】図13、図14、図15は、従来の面抵抗

図13は、電圧電流の時間経過を示すグラフで、いわゆるグラフ電圧電流に換算する状態を示す機式的制御図及び断面図を示す。図13は導電性のゴムを用いたグラフ電流との接触状態を示す機式的制御図である。図14は、図13中のA-A'断面図である。

ートガラス等からなる耐放射線層8の下面にITO等からなる透光性導電層15が形成され、耐放射線層8の表面より耐放射線層上面に張り込む、耐放射線層上面の透光性導電層15の張り込みと導電性ゴム19がスチンチエ素20等の金属にて導電的に圧着され、電気的に接続される。

(0016)

【説明が解法しようとしている問題】しかし上達したこ  
うな、静電シールド層を一定電位に保持するための電  
源は、図1の方式として、電位制御の必要がなくなった。

【0026】本発明例では、半導体層としてa-Si : Hを用いて、光電変換層を1、蓄積コンデンサ2、FTO層3および、アモルファスシリコン配向層5およびガラス基板6より成る。なお、本発明は、半導体層としてa-Si : Hを用いて、光電変換層を1、蓄積コンデンサ2、FTO層3および、アモルファスシリコン配向層5およびガラス基板6より成る。

光臨を招き、著者、ジョン・サロ、F.T. 道、マトリウス、西野記雄、及びアート・熊野記雄のすべてが光臨。夏は半席で増え、土地は、暑気体考の熱帯風道と有する。ので、各部を同一フロアにより所内形成されてい

(0037) 文に、  
具体的に見明の両側面が並置の如  
き方法を説明する。  
(0038) ます、  
カラス等の大型の地鳥を版上に「  
」を挿さ1000入スパッタ法で増殖し、その非希望の材料

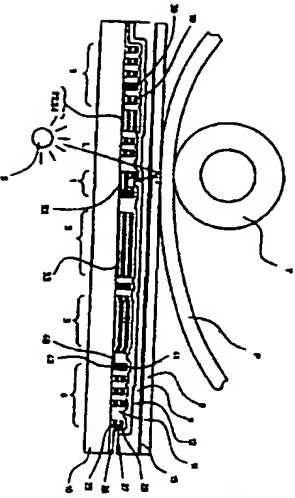


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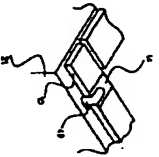
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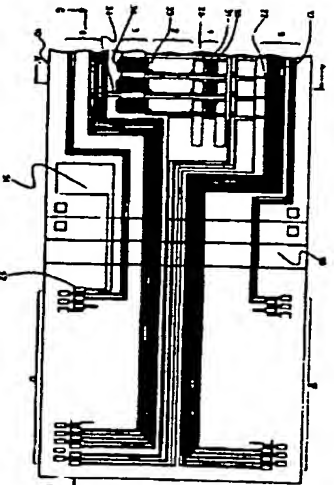
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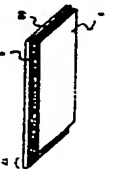
[図15]



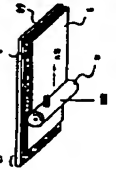
[図2]



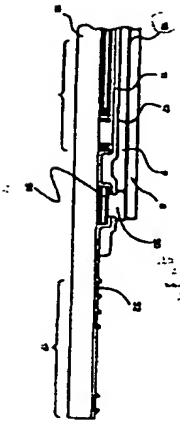
[図17]



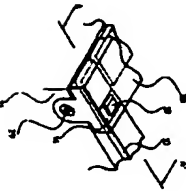
[図18]



[図3]



[図13]

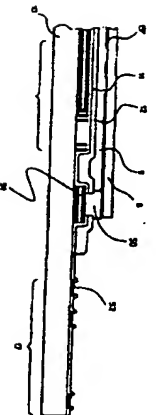


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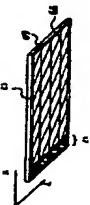
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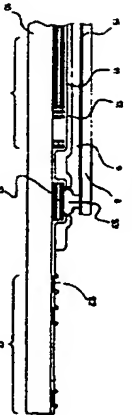
[図4]



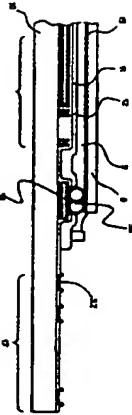
[図6]



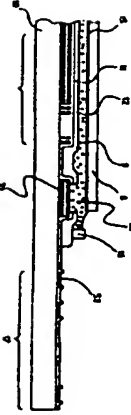
[図5]



[図6]



[図7]

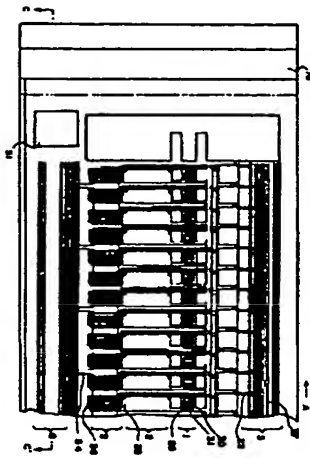


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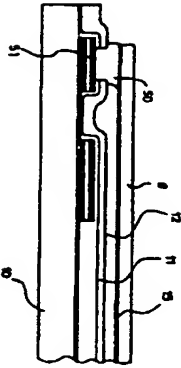
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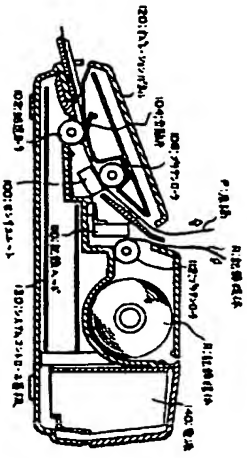
(図8)



(図9)



(図10)



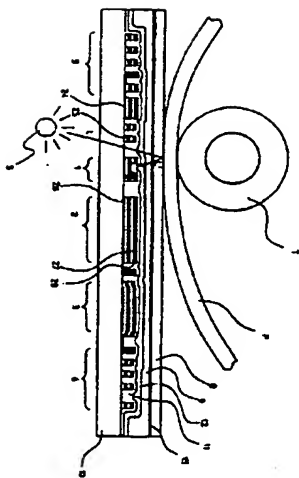
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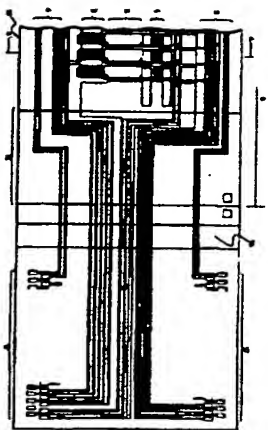
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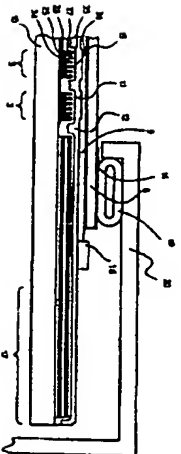
(図11)



(図12)



(図14)



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